

STATINTL

JFK's Night Out At N.Y. Theatre A Production, Too

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON — When the President of the United States goes to a New York theatre it's a production — especially when he wants to see "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," which is sold out several months in advance.

Despite this, the White House asked for Pearson 10 seats. This was like asking for hen's teeth. However, Sol Hurok, the producer, finally found them, though Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, JFK's personal secretary, had to sit in the balcony, and Secret Service men were scattered all over the theatre.

At 3 p.m., the White House asked for a briefing on the show to see whether it contained any rough lines that might be embarrassing to Kennedy. Apparently there were none.

But one skit shows two good-looking charwomen cleaning up the office of a big executive. As they finish the office, one remarks: "OK, that'll do, Jackie."

The crowd roared, and those sitting near the President looked to see how he would take it. He grinned.

One hundred extra Secret Service men and New York cops were in the theatre. Next morning the management got a summons from the New York fire department for violation of fire regulations.

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A BESPECTACLED, gray-haired lady bowed out of the State Department the other day — almost unnoticed — though her influence on foreign policy was great. She was Eleanor Dulles, last of the Dulles family to put its impact on the foreign affairs of the United States.

Few people outside of Washington had heard of Miss Dulles since she won notoriety during the Roosevelt era as being pro-Hitler. But her quiet, square-jawed personality, much like her two elder brothers, had a lot to do with building up a strong, remilitarized Germany.

The notoriety occurred when the diary of William E. Dodd, Roosevelt's ambassador to Germany during the rise of Hitler, was published. It contained

this item for Jan. 24, 1936: "Miss Dulles, who writes for the American Magazine on foreign affairs but who is connected with a large banking business in New York reported that she is an enthusiastic Hitlerite, and anxious to show me the German attitude for peace. So we went this afternoon to the movie Unter Wehrmacht, which she said was proof of the German desire for peace. I sat through the show, but the war planes, big guns, pictures of violent attacks on citizens and the enthusiastic attitude of Hitler, Goering and Goebbels, as they stood looking at the devastating work, took from my mind all thought of peace as an object of the show."

"Dulles said he could not understand his sister's attitude, and added that such a display in the U.S. would have been hushed off the screen."

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THAT YEAR, 1936, was when Hitler marched his new army into the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

In 1934, a year after Hitler came into power, Miss Dulles' husband, Prof. David Blondheim, committed suicide. He was Jewish.

Mrs. Blondheim resumed her maiden name after that, taught in various women's colleges, and in the late fall of 1932, just after Eisenhower was elected, turned up at the State Department in the office of Jimmy Riddleberger, then in charge of the German desk, to ask for a job.

"My brother says that if I get a job while the Democrats are in, he can keep me on when he becomes secretary of state," she explained. "Otherwise he can't help me."

Riddleberger gave her a job as adviser on German affairs. Shortly thereafter he shot up the promotion ladder to become an ambassador. Miss Dulles remained a key German adviser to her brother during his career as secretary of state. She was strong, persistent, and persuasive in her views.

With the nomination of Allen Dulles to Central Intelligence Secretary and the quiet departure of Eleanor Dulles this marks the end of the Dulles family's involvement in government. But, for better or for worse, their influence lives after them.